Secretary of State

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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BY PHILO WHITE.

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All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

By Authority.

An Act to extend the time for the settlement of private land claims in the territory of Florida, to provide for the preservation of the public Archives in said territory, and for the relief of John Johnson.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That, when the Secretary of the Treasury shall be satisfied that John Johnson, of Indiana, did enter, at the Brookville Land Office, in said state, the east half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-five, and the west half of the northwest quarter of section thirty-six, in township seventeen, north, in range four, east, by mistake, instead of the east half of the southeast west quarter of the same sections, it shall be lawful for a patent to be issued to the said John Johnson for the two last mentioned half quarters, so intended to be entered, on his relinquishing to the United States his interest in, and surrendering the patent issued for, the two first mentioned half quarters, in such manner as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioners appointed to ascertain claims and titles to land in East Florida, be, and they are hereby, authorized to continue their session until the first Monday of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, under the same laws, ordinances; and regulations, heretofore established for their government.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act, entitled "An act to extend the time limitted for the settlement of private land claims in Florida, as renders void all claims to land in said territory, not filed on or before the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and it shall be lawful for claims to be filed before the Board of Commissioners in East Florida, any time prior to the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed two additional Clerks to the Board of Commissioners of East Florida, to each of whom shall be allowed the sum of seven hundred dollars, to be paid quarterly by the Treasurer of the United States.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the Commissioners appointed for the examination of claims in East Florida, be allowed at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum, in full for their services, to be paid quarterly at the Treasury of the United States, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated: *Provided, however*, That no one of said Commissioners shall be entitled to draw any portion of the compensation hereby allowed him, except on showing an actual and faithful performance of the duties required of him.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the late Commissioners for the examination of titles and claims to lands in West Florida, and of their Clerk, to deliver to the Register and Receiver of the Land Office for the Western Land District of Florida, all records, evidence, and papers, in the possession of them, or either of them, relating to said titles and claims. And it shall be the duty of said Register and Receiver to examine and decide on all titles and claims to land in West Florida, not heretofore decided upon by said Commissioners, subject to the limitations and in conformity with the provisions of the acts of Congress heretofore passed on that subject.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the several claimants of land, in said district, where claims have not been heretofore decided on, be permitted to file their claims, and the evidence in support of them, with the Register and Receiver of said District, at any time before the first day of November next, whose duty it shall be to report the same with their decision thereon, to the Secretary of the Treasury, on or before the first day of January next, to be laid before Congress at the next Session.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Register and Receiver shall have power to appoint their Clerk, and prescribe his duties, and who shall be allowed, in full compensation for his services, the sum of eight hundred dollars, and said Register and Receiver shall each be allowed the sum of one thousand dollars for the performance of the duties required of them by this act, which said several sums of money shall be paid said Register and Receiver, and their Clerk, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, whenever the business is completed, and the report approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint two officers, to be called the Keepers of the Public Archives in the Territory of Florida, one of whom shall keep his office at St. Augustine, in East Florida, and the other at Pensacola, in West Florida.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the said officers shall each give bond and security in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for the safe keeping and preservation of the said Archives, and for the faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices, and the translation of such of the records and documents as are hereinafter provided for, and shall each receive a salary of five hundred dollars to be paid quarterly from the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That ... shall cause to be made a ... cord of all the Spanish records and documents delivered in [by] them, and having relation to land claims derived from the Spanish and British Governments, distinguishing and keeping separately those which relate to grants made within the districts of Baton Rouge, Mobile, north of latitude thirty one, and those made within the present limits of Florida; a complete descriptive list of each of which translations and records, when completed, shall be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the said officers shall, severally, be entitled to receive from the Treasury of the United States, on the completion of the work, a compensation at the rate of ten cents for each hundred words by them translated and recorded.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the said officers shall make out and deliver to individual applicants, copies or translations of any documents in their said offices, on being paid for the same at the rate of six and one fourth cents for each hundred words.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the several sums of money hereby appropriated shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,
Speaker House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President Senate pro tempore.
Washington, March 3d, 1825.
Approved: JAMES MONROE.

An Act confirming an act of the Legislature of Virginia, entitled "An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," and an act of the state of Maryland, confirming the same.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the act of the Legislature of the state of Virginia, entitled "An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," be, and the same is hereby, ratified and confirmed, so far as may be necessary for the purpose of enabling any company, that may hereafter be formed by the authority of said act of incorporation, to carry into effect the provisions thereof, in the District of Columbia, within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, and no further.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, should the state of Virginia or Maryland desire, at any time, to avail itself of the right secured to it, by the twenty-first section of the act aforesaid, to take and continue a canal, from any point of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, to any other point within the territory of the District of Columbia, or through the same, on application to the President of the United States, by the Executive of a state, the President is authorized and empowered to depute three skilful commissioners of the United States' Corps of Engineers, to survey and examine so much of the route of such canal as may affect, in any manner, the navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall ascertain, as far as practicable, whether the canal proposed to be constructed by the state aforesaid will injure or impede the navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and report to the President of the United States the facts and reasons on which they may ground their judgment thereupon; which report shall be submitted, to the Congress of the United States, at their session next ensuing the date thereof, for their decision thereon; and, if Congress shall be of opinion that the said canal may be cut in the manner proposed as aforesaid, without impeding or injuring the navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the same shall be conclusive thereon.

Approved, March 3, 1825.

An Act making appropriations for certain Fortifications of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to wit: For fortifications to each specifically as follows:

For Brenton's Point, sixty thousand dollars;

For New Utretcht Point, forty thousand dollars;

For Fort Delaware, seventy-one thousand six hundred and seventy-nine dollars and fifty cents;

For Fort Monroe, one hundred thousend dollars;

For Fort Calhoun, seventy thousand dollars;

For the Fort at Mobile Point, one hundred thousand dollars;

For the Fort at Chief Monteur [Menteur,] one hundred thousand dollars;

For Fort Jackson, on the Mississippi, one hundred thousand dollars;

For a Fort at Beaufort, in North-Carolina, thirty thousand dollars;

For Forts at Cape Fear, fifty thousand dollars;

... thousand three hundred and twenty dollars and fifty cents;

For the preservation of the Islands in Boston harbor, necessary to the security of that place, fifty-two thousand nine hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty-six cents: *Provided, however*, That the right of soil of said Islands shall be first vested in the United States.

For the armament of new fortifications, one hundred thousand dollars.

Approved, March 2, 1825.

An Act to authorize the President of the United States to cause a road to be marked out from the Western frontier of Missouri, to the confines of New Mexico.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to appoint Commissioners to mark out a road from the Western frontier of the State of Missouri, to the boundary line of the United States, in the direction of Santa Fee, of New Mexico: *Provided*, That the said Commissioners shall first obtain the consent of the intervening tribes of Indians, by treaty, to the marking of the said road, and to the unmolested use thereof to the citizens of the United States, and to the Mexican Republic.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to cause the marking of the said road to be continued from the boundary line of the United States to the frontier of New Mexico, under such regulations as may be agreed upon for that purpose between the Executive of the United States, and the Mexican Government.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, to defray the expenses of marking the said road; and the further sum of twenty thousand dollars, to defray the expenses of treating with the Indians, for their consent to the establishment and use thereof, the said sum to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 3, 1825.

An Act fixing the place for holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the Southern District of New York, shall be holden in the City Hall, in the city of New York, as heretofore, until otherwise ordered by law, or until the Secretary of the Treasury, on the representation of the Judges of said Courts, respectively, shall direct further or other accommodation, to be provided for said Courts, or either of them: *Provided*, The competent authority allow to said Courts the exclusive use of some suitable apartment for holding the same in the said City Hall: *And Provided*, That the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New York, may continue to hold its sessions where the same are now held, until the last of May, which shall be in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six; any thing in this act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, March 3, 1825.

An Act to provide an additional appropriation to complete the Public Road from Pensacola to St. Augustine, in the Territory of Florida.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That, for the completion of the Public Road, directed to be opened from Pensacola to St. Augustine, in the Territory of Florida, the sum of eight thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 3, 1825.

An Act declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, therein mentioned.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the assent of Congress is hereby given and declared to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, entitled "An act incorporating a company for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Appomatox river, from Pochahontas Bridge to Broadway;" passed on the eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty four.

Approved, March 3, 2825.

An Act making further appropriations for the Military Service for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to wit:

... dian Affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian agents, as allowed by law, twenty-eight thousand dollars.

For pay of the sub agents, including the two on the Missouri, as allowed by law, thirteen thousand dollars.

For presents to Indians, as authorized by acts of one thousand eight hundred and two, fifteen thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses, ninety-five thousand dollars.

For payment of the amount of the annuity due to the Cherokee nation, under the treaty of twenty-fourth October, one thousand eight hundred and four, which was ratified during the last session of Congress, and for which no payment or appropriation has heretofore been made, twenty thousand dollars.

For payment of said annuity for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, according to the stipulations of said treaty, one thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect so much of the fourth article of the treaty of the eighth January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, between the United States and the Creek nation, as relates to the compensation due to the citizens of Georgia by the Creek nation, it being for the payment of the fourth instalment, which will be due on said claims in one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, according to the stipulations of said treaty, twenty-three thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of holding treaties with the Sioux, Chippeways, Menomeenes, Sauks, Foxes, &c. as per estimate of General Clarke, for the purpose of establishing boundaries and promoting peace, &c. between said tribes, ten thousand four hundred dollars.

For arrearages prior to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, twenty thousand dollars.

For arrearages from first July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen to first January, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, four thousand dollars.

For the payment of claims against the Osages by citizens of the United States, three thousand five hundred and eighty-two dollars and fifty cents, being the balance of a former appropriation which has passed to the surplus fund.

For payment of the annuity to the Sock and Fox tribes, as provided for by the third article of the treaty with those tribes, dated fourth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, one thousand dollars.

For payment of the annuity to the Ioway tribe of Indians, as provided for by the second article of the treaty with that tribe, dated fourth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, five hundred dollars.

For payment of five hundred dollars to each of the four head Chiefs of the Quapau tribe, agreeably to the second article of the treaty with said tribe, dated the fifteenth November, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, two thousand dollars.

For payment of the annuity provided for by the same article of the said treaty, one thousand dollars.

For the purchase of provisions for six months, as provided for by the fifth article of said treaty, fifteen thousand three hundred and seventy-two dollars.

For furnishing facilities for the transportation of said Indians, as provided for by the aforesaid fifth article of said treaty, one thousand dollars.

For the pay of a sub Agent or Interpreter, to reside among said Indians, as is provided for by the same article of said treaty, five hundred dollars.

For the payment of the annuities provided for by the second and third articles of the treaty of the twentieth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, with the Choctaw nation of Indians; and also, of an annuity to Robert Cole, provided for by the 10th article, twelve thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For the payment of the claims of the Choctaw nation, for services on the Pensacola campaign, and other claims of the Choctaw Indians, as provided for by the sixth and eighth articles of said treaty, sixteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty cents.

For the salary of the Agent, provided for by the ninth article of said treaty, fifteen hundred dollars.

For carrying into effect the provisions of the ninth article of said treaty, the provisions of the third article, for the survey and sale of the fifty-four sections of land therein referred to; and for running the line defined in the first article, and any other expenses arising out of the execution of the said treaty, ten thousand dollars.

Towards the execution of any treaty that may be ratified by the United States, prior to the next session of Congress, with the Creek Indians, for the extinguishment of their title to lands in Georgia and Alabama, and for the removal of said Indians west of the Mississippi ...

Approved, March 3, 1825.

An Act to authorize the building of ten sloops of war, and for other purposes.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be built, in addition to the present naval force of the United States, a number of sloops of war, not exceeding ten, to carry not less than twenty guns, each, of such description and weight of metal as the President may direct; and that the sum of five hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, for the aforesaid purpose, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be sold, at such time, and in such manner, as he shall judge best for the public interest, the whole, or a part, of the vessels which were purchased under the authority of the act, entitled "An act authorizing an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy;" also, the whole of the public vessels upon Lake Erie, Ontario, and Champlain, except the ships of the line New Orleans and Chippewa, now on the stocks, under cover at Sacketts' Harbor.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the proceeds of such sales shall be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, to the repairs and building of sloops of war—which have been, or may be, authorized to be built.

Approved, March 3, 1825.

An Act authorizing the payment of Interest due to the State of Virginia.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to liquidate and settle the claim of the State of Virginia against the United States, for interests upon loans or moneys borrowed and actually expended by her, for the use and benefit of the United States, during the late war with Great Britain.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, in ascertaining the amount of interest, as aforesaid, due to the State of Virginia, the following rules shall be understood as applicable to and governing the case, to wit: First, That interest shall not be computed on any sum which Virginia has not expended for the use and benefit of the United States, as evidenced by the amount refunded or repaid to Virginia by the United States; Second, That no interest shall be paid on any sum on which she has not paid interest; Third, That, when the principal, or any part of it, has been paid or refunded by the United Sates, or money placed in the hands of Virginia for that purpose, the interest on the sum or sums so paid or refunded, shall cease, and not be considered as chargeable to the United States, any longer than up to the time of the repayment as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the amount of the interest, when ascertained as aforesaid, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 3, 1825.

If a great deal of knowledge is not capable of making a man wise, it has a tendency to make him vain and arrogant.

FROM LATE FOREIGN JOURNALS.

Received at the Office of the National Gazette.

Pompeii.—Mr. Taylor, who is engaged in his researches at Pompeii, in a letter to his friend, Mr. Nodier, dated Pompeii, November 16, 1824, says—"In one of the rooms in these baths (speaking of some hot baths recently discovered,) my attention has been particularly attracted by three seats made of bronze, of a form entirely unknown and in the highest state of preservation. On one of them was placed the skeleton of a female, whose arms and neck were covered with jewels; in addition to gold bracelets, the form of which was already known. I have taken off the neck of the skeleton a necklace, the workmanship of which is absolutely miraculous. I assure you that our most skilful jewellers could make nothing more elegant, or of a better taste. It has all the beautiful workmanship of the Moorish jewels which I examined at Grenada, and of the same designs which are to be found in the dresses of the Moorish women, and on the Jewess of Tetuan, on the coast of Africa. The bracelets form a single ring, and are so perfectly resembling each other that one would suppose them manufactured by the same artist. The principal hall of the baths is covered with beautiful ornaments, and the cornice is supported by a number of small figures in alto relievo of a very original character. It is difficult to describe the charm that one feels in touching these objects on the spot where they have stood for ages, and before the illusion is entirely destroyed. One of the windows was covered with magnificent ... the Museum of Naples."

Athens.—Pausanias, in his *Attica*, chapter 26, mentions a well in the citadel, in the Temple of Erecthust cut in the rock, said to contain salt water, and to yield the sound of waves when the south wind blows. This well, after remaining closed up, and unknown for perhaps a thousand years, was discovered in 1823, as we find from a letter in a French Journal. Want of provisions, and, still more, want of water, had compelled the Turks to surrender. The Greeks, after they got the fortress into their hands, foresaw that similar privations might operate against themselves, and having observed, while engaged in the siege, some water filtering through the soil at the foot of the rock, they dug down from above towards the spot whence it seemed to proceed, and soon came to a subterraneous stair of 150 steps, cut in the rock, conducting to a small square chamber, in which was a well, yielding a copious supply of fine water. The discovery will contribute much to the defence of the ... at any future time; and the Greeks will not complain that the well has lost the fabulous character ascribed to it by Pausanias. The chamber at the foot of the stair contains, upon the stucco walls, fresco paintings relating to the lives of the saints—a proof that it had remained open till after the introduction of Christianity.

RAIL ROADS.

The rapidity with which the public mind has been directed to the subject of Rail Roads, and the numerous schemes for establishing this new mode of conveyance which have been recently projected or carried into effect in different parts of the kingdom, are matters well worthy of observation. It is nearly 40 years Since iron rails was first introduced, as an improvement upon the wooden or train rail way; and the loco motive engine, which is to act so prominent a part in the projected roads, has been in operation in the neighbourhood of Newcastle upon Tyne some nine or ten years, without exciting much interest or attention. It is only within two or three years that the public appear to be, all at once, alive to the important results to be anticipated from the introduction of this peculiar power.

There appear to be two reasons why an extraordinary effort should be made at the present moment to establish this improved means of transport for merchandise. In the first place, commercial men, in the present circumstances of trade, being obliged to submit to a low rate of profit, perceive the necessity of economising in every branch of expenditure which comes under the technical denomination of "Charges on Merchandize," and the transit of goods between the merchant and manufacturer and consumer, is one very important item of this charge. It is to be expected, therefore, that the trading part of the community will be on the alert to establish these facilities of communication—those new methods for the cheap and expeditious transport of goods—which promise to be of such advantage to the consumer, the manufacturer, and the merchant.

In the second place, the current rate of interest being low, monied men are eager to embrace any scheme which promises a fair return for the capital invested; and, thus, the funds requisite for undertakings of great cost and magnitude are readily furnished. The public utility of the scheme being apparent, the means of carrying it into execution are forthwith provided.

The Steam Engine is the great moving power by which the commercial superiority of this country is to be advanced and maintained; and new and improved applications of this power are naturally hailed, as extending the basis of our national prosperity. Not long since, every engine was stationary and permanent, mighty in its operations, but limited and confined to one spot. At present we see them moving on the waters in every direction, ploughing the lusty billows, and forcing their way in despite of wind and weather. Almost all our Packet establishments between England, France, and Holland, Scotland and Ireland, are steam ships. Neither is their office confined to the conveyance of passengers; merchandise to a large extent is transported with extreme regularity and dispatch, especially between Liverpool, Dublin, and Glasgow. In a few years we shall not be surprised to see this same power, under the form of the loco-motive engine, conducting the immense traffic between Liverpool and Manchester, Edinburg and Glasgow, Birmingham and London.

Canals were a wonderful improvement upon carts and pack-horses. The route was, indeed, more circuitous, but the increased power was considerable. What is gained in *power*, however, appears to be lost in *time*; and this is a difficulty which cannot be overcome, and which, in the present day, will not be submitted to. Between Liverpool and Manchester, for instance, the average time required for the conveyance of goods, by canal, is stated to be thirty-six hours; by rail way, it is proposed to be effected in one-sixth of the time; and those only who are acquainted with the details of business can be fully aware of the importance of this increase into various branches of trade, and what facilities it will impart to the general operations of commerce.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

The Editor of the Warren (N. J.) Advocate says, he feels himself obliged to apologize for the protracted appearance of his paper. But circumstances not under his controul has prevented it. It shall hereafter be published on Tuesday of each week." The editor complains that "ungenerous means" have been taken to militate against his interest, particularly in the northern parts of the county, where an account of his *death and burial* had been industriously circulated. This, and other "*slanders*," and "contemptible *tricks*," he *hopes soon to be able to convince his friends, are entirely without foundation.*

Methodists.—In 1755, five methodists, from Ireland, settled in the city of New York, one of whom was a preacher in his own house, to a congregation of five persons. This was the first methodist society in America. The number gradually increased, and, in 1766, a methodist meeting house was built in John street, the first that was erected in the United States. In 1816 an elegant church was built on the same spot which accomodated 2000 hearers. There are now in the city of New York six methodist churches, besides two built for colored people, who worship separately from the whites.

Fire.—We learn with regret that the dwelling house of Alfred Moore, Esq. in Brunswick county, was burnt to the ground on the night of the 17th inst. The fire was discovered by the family at one o'clock in the morning, when it had made such progress as barely to allow time for the family to escape, which they happily did, with the loss, we understand, of every article in the house, including Mr. Moore's very valuable library. The total loss is estimated at seven thousand dollars. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, who has not yet been discovered. *Fay. Obs.*

THE POWER OF GUNPOWDER.

LEXINGTON, VA. MARCH 18—The art of blasting rocks, on a large scale, has been brought to great perfection by some workmen in the employment of Messrs. Jordan and Irvine, who are engaged in constructing the upper section of the canal now forming on the margin of James river where it passes through the Blue Ridge. A mass of rocks, was fractured to pieces by one blast, a few days ago, which, by the dimensions given, must have weighed 544 tons. The quantity of powder employed was fifty pounds. The dimensions of the rock were 65 feet long, 11 feet deep and 10 feet broad.

Such is the rage of new inventions and improvements, that a pair of snuffers is as complicated as a cotton-mill, and a man must have a knowledge of mechanics to dress himself. A wag observed, that, the other day, in visiting a New-York acquaintance, he was obliged to ring the bell, to inquire how to knock at the door! *New Jersey Eagle.*

Loss & Gain.—A gentleman missed his cloak—caught the villian—summoned him to the police in a neighboring town; and while under examination had his hat stolen, and was compelled to go home in his cloak bare headed. *Noah's Adv.*

Children are in the habit of chewing *Indian rubber*. It perhaps is not generally known that quicksilver is brought in this article, and it may be considered rank poison.

FROM THE NASHVILLE REP. OF MARCH 5.

BENTON and SCOTT'S correspondence.

By Thursday's mail we received from Mr. Maury for publication, the following correspondence. The shameful, unprincipled tergiversation and prevarication here exhibited, is not the only instance connected with the late proceedings at Washington, the exposition of which will astonish this nation.

Washington City, Feb. 5, 1825.

Hon. T. H. BENTON

Dear Sir: Notwithstanding the conversation, we had on Thursday evening and on Friday, from which you might justly conclude that I would not vote for Mr. Adams, I am now inclined to think differently, and unless some other change in my mind takes place I shall vote for him. I take the earliest opportunity to apprise you of this fact, that you may not commit yourself with friends on the subject.

JOHN SCOTT.

[ANSWER.]

Senate Chamber, Feb. 8, 1825.

Sir: I received on the morning of the 6th inst. your note of the 5th, in which you make known to me your intention to give the vote of Missouri to Mr. Adams.

Sinister rumors, and some misgivings of my own, had been preparing my mind for an extraordinary developement; but it was not until I had three times talked with you, face to face, that I could believe in the reality of an intention so inconsistent with your previous conversations, so repugnant to your printed pledges, so amazing to your constituents, so fatal to yourself. The vote which you intend thus to give, is not your own. It belongs to the people of the state of Missouri. They are against Mr. Adams. I, in their name, do solemnly protest against your intentions, and deny your moral power thus to bestow their vote.

You have been pleased to make a reference in one of your conversations to my personal wishes in this election. I now reiterate that I disdain and repel the appeal; and again remit you to the exalted tribunal of honor and duty.

For nine years we have been closely connected in our political course: at length the connexion is dissolved, and dissolved under circumstances which denounce our everlasting separation.

For some expressions which you felt as unkind, in our conversations on Sunday, I ask your pardon and oblivion. I had a right to give you my opinion on a point of public duty, but none to inflict a wound on your feelings, and in this unexpected breaking of many ties there is enough of unavoidable pain, without the gratuitous infliction of unkind words.

To morrow is the day for yourself-immolation. If you have an enemy, he may go and feed his eyes upon the scene. Your former friend will shun the afflicting spectacle.

With sincere wishes for your personal welfare, I remain, &c.

THOMAS H. BENTON.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Messrs Gales and Seaton will oblige me by inserting, in their paper of to-morrow, from the Kentucky Gazette, the correspondence of the 22d February last, between four of the Kentucky Representatives in the late Congress and General JACKSON. Taken in connexion with the spurious dialogue, lately published in the Nashville Whig it needs no comment.

L.

House of Representatives,
February 22d, 1825.

SIR: In a late number of the Argus of Western America, you are represented to have said, at Lexington, on your way to this city, in November last, upon the authority of Mr. William T. Willis, that "forty thousand muskets would be required to rectify the politics of Kentucky." The undersigned, having supported your election in the House of Representatives, and believing you incapable of making the remark imputed to you, deem it a duty to afford you an opportunity of contradicting the report, if untrue, for the satisfaction of all who, at any stage of the Presidential contest, took an interest in your success.

With sentiments of respect, we are your most obedient servants.

ROB'T P. HENRY,
T. P. MOORE,
J. T. JOHNSON,
C. A. WICKLIFFE.

Gen. Andrew Jackson,
Senate Chamber.

Washington City, Feb. 22, 1824.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of to-day is received, and has been read with something of surprise. I did not use the expression which you quote, "that forty thousand muskets would be required to rectify the politics of Kentucky," nor any expression like it. My stay at Lexington was a short one, and, during the time, I have no recollection of speaking at all about the local affairs of your state. It is a subject about which I should not feel myself at liberty to interfere. As to Mr. William T. Willis, I have no recollection of him, nor do I belive I ever had an acquaintance with him. It is scarcely possible that, sharing as I did the politeness and hospitality of the citizens of Lexington, I should venture to insult them by so unkind a remark. I did not; it has no resemblance of me; for if so, then indeed might I be considered "*a military chieftain*," as has been charged.

I am, with great respect, your most odedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Messrs. *Rob't P. Henry,*
T. P. Moore,
J. T. Johnson,
C. A. Wickliffe.

JAMES MONROE, late President of the United States, left the city yesterday, escorted by Major ANDREWS' Dragoons, and accompanied by the President, the principal officers of the government, and a number of our citizens, who had paid him a visit in the morning, as an evidence of their continued respect, and to bid him farewell. Among the incidents peculiar to our Republic, this, unimportant as it may appear to those at a distance, is not the least interesting. Mr. MONROE, who a short time since was the Chief Magistrate of the Union, and who had for eight years past guided the helm of State, was now, under the operation of our laws, retiring from an office second in dignity to none in the world, to mix again with his fellow citizens, and to become once more one of the people. There was neither pomp nor show on the occasion. He was mounted on horseback, and dressed in his usual plain attire; and as the silent cavalcade passed along, he received and returned the salutations of many who availed themselves of this last opportunity ... who has so long, so honorably, and so faithfully, served the public.

He will carry with him, into retirement, the grateful remembrance of his country, for the many and important services he has rendered during the last fifty years; and he will receive the best wishes of his countrymen, for his future welfare and happiness: this city will long remember him: he has been our firm friend, attentive always to our permanent interests, and desirous of promoting our present and future prosperity.

Nat. Journal, 24th ult.

We understand that certain dealers with the Banks of this City, who reside in the country, have, for some time past fallen into a practice which, though done without any mischievous purpose, is altogether unjustifiable, and for which, they subject themselves to the penalties of the law. Some of these dealers, when they have found it inconvenient to see their Bank Securities, have taken upon themselves the privilege of signing the names of their absent friends to their renewal Notes. This, in a few instances, has been proved, and in others it has strongly been suspected to be the case. We mention this circumstance, in order to prevent like practices in future, as we learn, that those who have the management of these Institutions have resolved, in order to put an end to this practice, to make an example of the first person who shall again offend in this respect; and when it is known thus to sign another's name to a Note, unless authorized to do so by a regular power of attorney, and that power be lodged with the Bank at which such Note is negotiable, is *forgery*, it is hoped, that hereafter no one will have the temerity to do an act of this kind.

Raleigh Register.

LAFAYETTE'S VISIT TO SAVANNAH.

The ceremonies at Savannah, on Monday 21st ult. of laying the Corner Stones of Monuments to the memory of Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene and Brigadier General Count PULASKI, by General LAFAYETTE, were of the most imposing and interesting kind—they occupy several columns of the Savannah papers.

After these ceremonies, the General witnessed the preservation of an elegant stardard, to the first or Chatham Regiment of the Georgia Militia, command by Colonel MARSHALL.

He then proceeded, accompanied by Governor Troup, and the Mayor of the city, to the Masonic Dinner, prepared for him in Lege's Assembly Room, which was fitted up in splendid style, for the occasion.

Immediately after dinner, about 5 o'clock, the General returned to his lodgings, and soon after took his departure, in the steam-boat *Alatamaha*, for Augusta; accompanied by the Governor, and his suite, and Brig. Gen. HARDEN, and his staff, who proceeded with him to Augusta.

The General was addressed, previous to departure, by the French and descendants of French, residing in Savannah, to which he responded with great sensibility and kindness.

A Ball was given in the evening, at the Exchange, which was brilliantly attended, although the pressing engagements of the Guest, did not admit of his gratifying the company with his presence.

Chas. Courier.

The New-York Commercial Advertiser, of Wednesday evening, (23d inst,) says—"at one o'clock this day, the sun, moon, and stars, were all visible. Some hundreds were busily engaged star gazing."

Salisbury, April 12, 1825.

Correspondents will be attended to in our next.

On Sunday, the 27th ult. the Hon. *William H. Crawford* arrived in this town, accompanied by his family, and ... Esq. ... ator from Georgia; and on Monday, they pursued their journey south, for Mr. Crawford's domicile, in Georgia, where, we understand, he contemplates remaining on his country estate, until his health shall have been regained, and the original vigor of his constitution restored.

During Mr. Crawford's stay in this town, his friends invited him to an entertainment, which he politely declined, for reasons very obvious and satisfactory. The most active of Mr. C's *political* enemies (and we presume he has but few *personal* ones in this section of the Union) united with his friends in their sympathy for the unfortunate bodily infirmity under which he has, for a long period, labored—the effects of which on his vision, as well as the whole of his physical faculties, are still visible.

MORE FALSEHOODS DETECTED.

A few weeks since, an anonymous letter went the rounds, purporting to detail the *private opinions* of Gen. Jackson, as revealed by himself in conversation with the writer of the letter.—That letter made Gen. Jackson speak sentiments that would disgrace the Grand Turk ... publish the production, because it bore on its face the marks of falsehood and forgery. It is now ascertained to be as we suspected.

In another part of our columns will be seen a correspondence between Gen. Jackson and certain members of the Kentucky delegation. This brings to light and exposes another attempt to injure the fair fame of the hero of New-Orleans. How miserable must be the cause that requires such tricks, artifices and falsehoods to prop it up. The enemies of Gen. Jackson, it would seem, expect to support their cause, (in the language of Cowper)

"By tricks and lies as num'rous and as keen,
As the necessities their authors feel."

But it will not all do! They cannot diminish one tittle of the gratitude the American people feel towards him for his pre-eminent services, nor, sully one leaf of the laurels that encircle his brow. The infamy they would heap on him recoil on themselves, while the spontaneous language of the American people, is in the words of the illustrious Jefferson at the dinner in Lynchburg,—"Honor to him who has filled the measure of his country's glory."

Mr. *Clay* has published a very long and labored address to his late constituents, in explanation and vindication of the part he took in the recent Presidential election. The letter is addressed to his constituents, but is evidently intended for a wider circulation. The great length of this production must necessarily exclude it from our columns, where, even could it appear, it would not be waded through by one in fifty of our readers. Whether Mr. Clay has or has not been influenced by sinister motives, in the part he took in the Presidential election, is not for us to say: it is, however, certain, that he feels very sore under the charges made against him, otherwise we would not see him make such labored efforts to vindicate his course.

But be his success and that of Mr. Adams, owing to what causes they may, we sincerely hope their administration may be such as to redound to their honor and to the prosperity and glory of our common country.

Messrs. SCOTT and BENTON of Missouri.

In another column of our paper will be found a correspondence between Mr. Scott, representative from Missouri, and Mr. Benton, one of the Senators from the same state, on the subject of the presidential vote. In order that our readers may more fully understand this correspondence, we here subjoin an extract from Mr. George Kremer's circular to his constituents:

"Mr. Scott, of Missouri, was known to be openly and decidedly opposed to Mr. Adams. After it was reported that Clay had induced certain states to join in the support of Mr. Adams, Mr. Scott stated to two of the friends of Jackson that "it was reported that Clay and his friends had held a meeting and determined on supporting Adams; that he did not believe it, but if they had, without letting him know it, he would be d——d if he would not kick up; that he was one of Clay's best friends, but that he would not be sold like a sheep in the shambles; that he was neither to be bargained for nor sold; that he would vote for whom he pleased; that he was more friendly to Jackson than Adams; and that Clay out of the way, his people were in favor of Jackson."*

* I have certificates in my possession to prove all these statements.

The Hon. Charles Hooks is announced, in the Wilmington Recorder, as a candidate to represent that district in the next Congress.

Willie P. Mangum, Esq. is also announced, in the Hillsborough Recorder, as a candidate for Congress from that district.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

EAGLES TURNED TO BUZZARDS.

It was stated in a late National Intelligencer, that during the time the inauguration ceremony was going on in the Capitol, three Eagles were seen hovering over the centre-dome, one much larger than the other two—that, about the close of the ceremony, they majestically lifted themselves in the air, and went out of sight, the largest one directing his flight towards the West. Some sage soothsay- [illegible] birds came to represent the auspices of Messrs. Adams, Clay, [illegible] Be that as it may; it is now ascertained that the birds were not *Eagles* but *Buzzards*. The large one was a common Buzzard, and the other two Carron Crows. Some augurs have gone so far as to intimate that one of the carron crows represented Mr. Clay.

NO SOOTHSAYER.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE CAUCUS.

Mr. White: From the head of this communication it would appear that I intend to revive the discussion of the odious practice of caucusing; but this is not my design, as I sincerely hope, that our political horizon will not be again darkened by such anti-republican assemblies. My only aim by this communication, is to show that a Representative is unworthy of confidence, who disregards or sets at naught the declared will of his constituents: that this was done by our re- [illegible] doubt.

The farce acted by the delegation from North Carolina, in the late Presidential election, can only find a parallel in the most corrupt elements of human society. Let it then stand as a beacon; let it be treasured up in our memories; and let it be told to our children, to guard them against the like usurpations in future.

In North Carolina, the electors of President and Vice-President were chosen by the people: The people elected them for the purpose of choosing the very candidate that they would have chose, had each individual gave his vote directly. This is as it should be. But, if the electors when assembled at Raleigh, had given their votes to candidates odious to the people, and contrary to their declared and sovereign will, then, and in that case, they would have forfeited the confidence reposed in them, and consequently deserved the execrations of every good man in the community. In this light our representatives should be viewed. They knew the will of their constituents, but they acted directly contrary to it. With what grace now, can they ask these same people who they have trick'd, to give them their suffrages again? With an ill grace surely. But, notwithstanding all these things, they are again candidates, and are willing to believe that the people are incapable of drawing the line of distinction between merit and demerit, and between right and wrong! and that they are willing to be hoodwinked to infinity. This supposed ignorance of the people must be the only basis upon which their hopes are founded. But the people, whether ignorant or not, have learned something in the unerring school of experience—they have learned a lesson which will not be soon forgotten; and at the approaching election I ardently hope to see the benefits arising from their education duly manifested.

A VOTER.

March, 31st, 1825.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: The communication in your paper of the 5th inst. under the signature of "A Native," I have read with no ordinary degree of interest and attention; and from the course which he has taken, it may be fairly presumed that a bold, liberal, and laudable spirit of inquiry into the merit of public men and measures has commenced.

In a free representative government like that of these United States, the people enjoy the privilege of expressing their sentiments freely upon every subject connected with their liberties. Notwithstanding these privileges, I do not think it necessary or proper to weigh in "Golden Scales" the transactions of our public servants; as it is the lot of humanity to err. We should "nothing extenuate, or set down aught in malice." But it is our right and our duty to keep a watchful eye towards every act of theirs, which savors of intrigue and management, and which shows an utter contempt for the opinions of those by whom they are delegated. Whenever we see and know of such ignoble conduct in any set of men clothed with authority, it then becomes us to expose them to the animadversion which they merit. In this spirit the piece alluded to seems to have been written. And I fondly hope that the writer will continue to impart to the public occasionally, such political information as his leisure will admit; as his stock on hand appears ample, and well selected for the North Carolina market.

It is notoriously known that in North Carolina it rarely happens that men of the fist rate talents are chosen either for the State or for the National Legislature; or for the chief magistracy of the State. This is wrong, in as much as it keeps in obscurity men who would not suffer by a comparison with those of but few, if any of the States in the Union.

"A Native" could ask many more qustions, and answer them as correctly as he has done those relative to Senator Macon.

It might be emphatically asked, who is elected Governor of North Carolina?

Nothing more is intended by these plain remarks than an expression of my entire approbation of the course taken by "A Native," [illegible] he will continue to "hold the mirror up to nature."

MOMO.

April, 1825.

THE NEW CABINET.

In commenting upon the appointments to the new Cabinet, we might with great propriety have omitted to say any thing either of the Secretary of the Navy, or of the Attorney General, as Mr. Southard and Mr. Wirt were both selected by our late President, Mr. Monroe, and both remain in the stations assigned to them under his administration. But as Mr. Adams, by retaining them, expresses his acquiescence in the selection, and thus makes himself responsible for their fitness; and as, moreover, neither of them has escaped the animadversions of those who are determined to see nothing meritorious in the administration of Mr. Adams; we shall go on to speak of them as if they were now for the first time [illegible] SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, the Secretary of the Navy, is a graduate of Princeton College, in his native state of New-Jersey. He received the highest honours of that institution at the early age of seventeen; and after several years spent in the study of law, he was admitted to the Bar in the year 1811. That his time was not entirely devoted to the dry and irksome study of legal science, but that he mingled much with his fellow-citizens, and took an active part in the politics of the state, may be inferred from the fact that, in 1815, he was elected a member of the State Legislature, by a larger vote than had ever before been given in the same district. He had scarcely taken his seat in this body, however, when he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey—an appointment the more honourable to him, as he had then scarcely attained his twenty-eighth year. Men of that age, in this country at least, are seldom raised to so dignified and responsible a station, unless in reward for some extraordinary service to the public, or as a tribute of respect to transcendant talents or uncommon moral worth. The theatre of action in which Mr. Southard had been engaged was too circumscribed to admit the probability of the first exception; the honorable distinction, therefore, must have been conferred upon him, from the evidences which he had exhibited of talents and probity. He continued to hold the place of Judge of the Supreme Court until the autumn of 1820, when he was elected a Senator of the United States, to take his seat from the 4th of March, 1821; but the incumbent having resigned soon afterwards, he was appointed by the Executive of the State to supply his place, and appeared in the Senate about three weeks before the close of the session of 1820. This was a period when no very important measure of policy occupied the attention of Congress, or of the government; and Judge Southard had but little opportunity of measuring his strength with the great men of the nation. He soon saw enough, however, of the system pursued by the Administration, to convince him that the support of it was no less the dictate of good sense than of sound patriotism, and whenever that support was necessary, we find, by the records of the Senate, that it was promptly and constantly afforded by him.

Upon the appointment of Judge Thompson to the Bench of the Supreme Court, in 1823, Judge Southard was selected, by the President, to succeed him in the Navy Department. It would be scarcely possible to speak of the merits of Mr. Southard in this Department, without appearing, in some measure, to reflect upon the administration of his predecessor; and we are very sure that it would be as painful to Mr. S. as to ourselves to institute a comparison that might result in any such invidious inference. Both gentlemen have no doubt devoted their best exertions to render this brilliant arm of national defence useful and efficient. It is, however, no more than justice to Mr. Southard to say, that he has introduced some new features into the administration of the Department of an important and useful character to the service; and that he had presented views to the consideration of Congress, which evince not only an ardent zeal, but a thorough and adequate ability, in the performance of the duties entrusted to him. His Report to the Senate of the 1st of January, which will appear in our paper to-morrow, exhibits enlarged and comprehensive views, and fully warrants us in the most favourable anticipation.

Of the remaining member of the Cabinet, the Attorney General, it would be presumption in us to say any thing. Mr. WIRT has been long known to the people of the United States as one of the brightest ornaments of our country. His professional fame is a national boast; and Mr. Adams wants no other justification for retaining him among his constitutional advisers, than the unsulied reputation with which he has just dosed a similar career under the late administration.

National Journal

We understand that Col. Joseph Pickett, of Anson county, is a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress.

Fayetteville Observer.

Shameful Fabrication.—It now appears, that the Letter which has been circulated in the newspapers, (which we forbore to copy until authenticated,) purporting to give an account of a private conversation of Gen. JACKSON, held at Washington, Pa. last fall, is a sheer fabrication, no such letter having appeared in the Nashville Whig, from which it is said to have been copied. The imposition originated in a paper in the West of Viginia. The author of it deserves exposure and punishment.

Nat. Journal.

[*From the Philadelphia National Gazette.*]

Extract of a letter just received in this city.

"*Havana, March 2.*—The account of the acknowledgment of the Independence of three of the South Amercan States by the British Government, has excited an extraordinary sensation here, particularly [illegible] succeeds the intelligence of the annihilation of the Sanish power in Peru, which thus establises *de facto* the complete independence of all that continent. The inhabitants are naturally very anxious respecting their own future destiny in this new, although not unexpected turn of affairs, and a gentleman of respectability is deputed to proceed to the Court of Spain, in behalf of the Island, to treat upon its best interests. A lawless, senseless tribe, principally natives, without influence and without property, still speak in repeated and low murmurs about independence, but the mass of talent and property dread any innovation on account of the slave population, which makes a difference of circumstances in this colony, from those of every other which has shaken off the Spanish authority.

"Should France follow England in the acknowledgment of independence there is great confidence entertained, that her influence will oblige the Court of Spain to make the acknowledgment also, than which, nothing could be more desirable, because, favored as this Island is by the non interference of Spain in her local institutions, and in the enjoyment of peace once more with the new and independent States, no country bids fairer towards advancement and prosperity than this, from the immense agricultural resources and her unrivalled position for all the purposes of navigation and commerce."

We learn from the New York American, that Boston has again borne off the palm of Poetry. The best prize address, to be spoken at the opening of the Albany Theatre, has been adjudged, by the very respectable committee who were to determine on the merits of the pieces offered (of which there were thirty-six) to one, which, on opening the sealed note, was distinguished by the word "Boston."

Nat. Journal.

Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, March 31.

Cotton, 16 a 17½; flour, fine, 4¼ a 4½; superfine, 4¾ to 5; wheat, new 80 a 85 ct.; whiskey, 32½ a 58; peach brandy, 50 a 55; apple do. 42 to 45; corn, 45 to 50; bacon, 5½ a 6; salt, Turks Island, 65 75 per bush.; molasses, 28 a 30; sugar, muscovado, 9 a 10½; coffee, prime, green, 20 a 21; 2d and 3d quality, 16 a 19; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 90 a 92½; tallow, 6 a 7; beeswax, 32 a 33; rice 3½ to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5½ to 6 pr. 100lb.; tobacco leaf, 4 a 4½; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

CHARLESTON PRICES, March 28.

Cotton, S. Island, 35 to 50, stained do. 17 to 22; Maine and Santee, 20 to 35; short staple, 15 a 20 cts.; Whiskey 25 a 27; Bacon, 6 cts.; Hams, 8 a 8½; Lard, 8 a 10; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 22 a 24; Coffee Prime Green, 18 a 19 Inf. to good, 15 a 17.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 2½ a 3 per cent. dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 1½ a 2 per cent. dis.

Cottons.—Recent advices from France and England, have had the effect to advance the prices of this important staple of our county. Sales have been made of long staple Cotton, at about 2 cents on previous rates. In short Cottons, the market has been rather flat, notwithstanding these favorable accounts, though an advance of 1 cent on middling and lower qualities and ½ cent on finer kinds, has been obtained over the rates of the previous week; but no great deal has been done.

Married,

In this county, on the 10th ult. by Willamson Harris, Esq. Mr. Solomon Eller to Miss Catharine Eller.

Also, in this county, on Thursday, the 24th ult. by the same, Mr. Solomon Eller to Miss Nancy Pearce.

In this county, on Thursday, 7th inst. by Williamson Harris, Esq. Mr. Moses Hill to Miss Sophia Pool.

Also, on the same day, by the same, Mr. Jeremiah Brown to Miss Elizabeth Holdsouser.

By Saturday's Mail.

From the following letter of Mr. Calhoun, it is evident that the *intermediate route* by this place, &c. will be examined. ED.

National Road.—By the following letter from the late Secretary of War, to the Governor of Georgia, it will be seen that arrangements have been made to ascertain, during the ensuing season, the best route for the proposed National Road from this city to New Orleans:

Nat. Journal.

Department of War, Feb. 28, 1825.

SIR: The Board of Engineers, for Internal Improvements, will leave this between the 1st and 15th of next month, for the purpose of commencing the examination of the several routes between the City of Washington and New-Orleans, with a view of selecting the most eligible location for the great National Road proposed to be established between those two points. The Board will first make the examination of the route by the line of the Capitals of the Southern States, return by the intermediate route east of the mountains, thence proceed back through the mountains. As it is a subject of great inrerest, both to the nation and the particular states through which the road may pass, it is very desirable, should it be convenient, that the Civil Engineer of the state should co-operate with the Board while examining the localities within the state, both going and returning; and with a hope that you may concur in this view, you will be duly apprised of the place and probable time so that you may direct your Engineer to meet the Board, should you deem it advisable.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant.

J. C. CALHOUN.

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of Georgia, Milledgeville.

The Nashville letter.—The following letter from Gen. Jackson, to the Hon. John H. Eaton, in reference to the one said to have been taken from the Nashville Whig, appears in the Washington Gazette.

Raleigh Register.

Wheeling, Va. March 23, 1825.

DEAR SIR: I have this moment received your letter of the 17th inst. enclosing a conversation with Mr. "H." and which is now travelling about a Sinbad story. This officer of the southern army may be ascertained, when I reach Nashville; and *when he is*, it is quite probable he will be found to be some tool who has sold his signature.

I am very certain that at Washington, Pa. in November last, I saw no individual, a former officer with me; and I am also equally certain, that I have never in my life uttered any sentiments such as are ascribed to me in that letter. They are a fabrication from beginning to end. Neither Gen. Call, nor Mr. Donnelson, who were with me, recollects any such individual. They well remember, that I arrived at Washington, Pa. in the evening much indisposed, and departed early the next morning.

Washington, Penn. seems to be a fatal place: it will be recollected by you that sundry reports grew out of my meeting there last year Gov. Edwards; while as I came back Mr. "H," was there. You may be assured, however, that the inhabitants of that place have nothing to do with these tales: they cherish no hypocrites; nor do they countenance those miserable attempts against my character. The citizens there have treated me with the utmost attention and kind feeling. Your friend,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Cuba.—We understand, (says a New York paper) that several Spaniards have recently arrived here from Cuba, in consequence of the establishment of a Military Commission in that Island, after the plan of those lately formed in Spain, for the detection and punishment of all persons suspected of liberal principles.—Many [illegible] which have taken place in that country for some months past, have been effected by assemblies of this description and similar scenes may be expected in Cuba—Gov. Vives has heretofore been considered a man of moderation and liberality; but in submitting to be the instrument for effecting the unprincipled designs of Ferdinand, he appears to have lost his claim to such a character.

FAYETTEVILLE.

Robert Jaffry & Co.

IMPORTERS of Dry Goods, are now receiving their spring supplies from England and New-York, which, with those on hand, will comprise an extensive assortment, and afford to country merchants an opportunity of making good elections. A liberal credit will be given to responsible dealers, whom they invite to make their purchases in this market.

March 25, 1825. 4t56

David B. Crane & Co.

ARE now receiving their Spring importation of Hardware and Cuttlery direct from England, comprising a general assortment of such goods as are usually kept in country stores, which they offer at wholesale, to responsible dealers, on a liberal credit.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1825. 4t56

PALLIFOX,

A SUPERIOR Jack as a foal-getter, will stand the ensuing spring season (to end on the 1st of August) at my stable, on Sugar Creek, seven miles south-west from Charlotte, and will be let to mares at five dollars the season, and ten dollars to insure a mare with foal.

Great care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be liable for either.

JAS. DINKINS.

Oaklygrove, April 3, 1825. 6t58

Sheriffs' Tax Deeds.

DEEDS for land sold by Sheriffs for arrears of Taxes, for sale at the 'Carolinian' office.

Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Concord, N. C. on the 1st of March, 1825.

Susan R. Allison	Thomas Irwin.
Laird Alexander	Henry Linker.
Nathaniel Alexander.	Enoch Morgan
Abner Brooks	William M'Graw
Rev. George Boger	James K. Morgan
Harvey Bradshaw	James M'Clain
Jacob Bostian	James S. Meek
John Barnhart	David Myres
Josiah Bradshaw.	George Miller
Hugh Campbell	Christopher Melchor
Moses Corzine	Thomas Motly.
Thomas V. Canon	George Northern.
William Craton	Henry C. Owens.
James H. Clark.	Samuel Perkins
Ann Edmonston,	Walter F. Pharr.
Allison Fleming	Jacob Stiwalt
Alexander Ferguson	Eliza Smith
Lewis Fisher.	Daniel Staugh
Samuel Gauyn	Samford G. Slaighton
James Gardner.	Elijah Spears
Thomas W. Harris	Elias Snell.
Sarah A. Harris	John White
A. E. Huie	Josiah White
Lewis Honeycut	James D. White.
Jacob Hileman.	3t55

D. STORKE, P. M.

Estate of Wm. C. Love, dec'd.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of William C. Love, dec'd. at February session of Rowan county court, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment forthwith; and all persons having demands against the same, to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pled in bar.

EDW'D. YARBROUGH, *Adm'r.*

March 8, 1825. 4t45

Heirs of William Foy,

TAKE notice, that by the death of Mrs. Mary Thomason, a tract of land in Rowan [illegible] zed of a life estate, reverts to the heirs at law of the said William Foy, dec'd.: you, or your legal representatives, are therefore requested to come forward and establish your claims to said tract of land.

JOHN HOWARD, sen. *Adm'r. Wm. Foy, dec'd.*

March 28, 1825. 5t56

Estate of Alex. Long, decd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last,—notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.

JAMES I. LONG, *Executor.*

Dec. 24, 1824. 40

A new Boot and Shoe Shop.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened a Boot and Shoe shop, in the house immediately opposite the Bank, where he intends carrying on the above business, in all its various branches; his work shall be well executed, and his materials of the best quality. He hopes by his application to business, and desire to please, to gain a part of the public patronage.

WILLIAM T. BRADFIELD.

Salisbury, March 21, 1825 50

Windsor Chair Making.

JOHN COOPER adopts this plan of informing the citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity in general, that he has commenced Windsor Chair and Bedstead Making, in the house lately occupied by Charles Biles, dec'd. on Main-street, east of the court-house; where he is prepared with a good assortment of timber, which he will work up into chairs and bedsteads; and will be happy to accommodate any gentleman who is disposed to buy work in his line of business. He flatters himself that, from his long experience, he can furnish as good work as any man in the country: a fair trial is all he asks to prove the above assertion. He has received from Philadelphia, the latest fashions for chairs and bedsteads, and intends to keep pace with all the changes of fashion. He will keep on hand an assortment of chairs, bedsteads, sofas and easy-chairs. He will attend Davidson, Iredell, and Cabarrus county courts: where he will sell low for attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Salisbury, March, 1825. 5t54

The Co-Partnership

HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 7th inst. The settlement of the affairs devolves on *Charles F. V. Reeve*, to whom all persons indebted to the late firm of BRIDGWOOD & REEVE, will make payment.

THOMAS BRIDGWOOD,
CHARLES F. V. REEVE.

☞ The *China, Glass* and *Earthen-Ware business*, will be continued by CHARLES F. V. REEVE, on his own account, at his store, No 281 *King-Street*, opposite the Merchant's Hotel, who has received, by recent arrivals from Europe, 650 packages Liverpool and French *Wares.*

IN STORE.

50 cases New-York manufactured gilt and mahogany framed *Looking Glasses.*

Also, a general and extensive assortment of the most fashionable and improved patterns of *Crockery, China, Glass-Ware, &c.* suitable for town and country trade, which are now offered to the public on the most liberal terms.

☞ Country orders repacked safely, and at the shortest notice.

Charleston, January 10. 3mt55

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March term, A. D. 1825. Daniel Scott *vs.* Stephen M'Kinney: original attachment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Stephen M'Kinney is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Stokes at the court house in Germanton, on the second Monday in June next, then and there to plead and replevy, or the cause will be heard ex parte and judgment final granted against him.

MATTHEW R. MOORE, C. C.

Price adv. $2. April 2, 1825.

The Muse.

EPIGRAM.

Dick, issuing from a fruiterer's shop,
In Picadilly, t'other day,
O'erturn'd the house-maid's pail of slop,
Which, unobserv'd stood in his way.

Harry, who, pouching for a pun,
On purpose at his feet had stuck it,
Exclaim'd, while chuckling at the fun,
"Hallo! my friend, you've *kick'd the bucket!*"

"Pshaw, hold your silly tongue," quoth Dick.
"Your raillery's false, as well as stale,
So far from dead, I'm not e'en sick,
I've only *turn'd a little pail!*"

Portraiture.

ANDREW JACKSON.

There is much individuality in the intellectual character of Andrew Jackson. It is this singleness of mind which has given to his actions that gigantic expansion of renown which has so greatly captivated the nation. His conceptions are as strong as they are rapid, and he has the felicitous faculty of seizing upon that circumstance in every transaction by which the minor incidents are controlled. I will brefly examine his physiognomy.

The face of Gen. Jackson is of no ordinary formation. Its general aspect is that of inflexible resolution. Whatever may be his purpose, you [illegible] is in vain that you offer to temporize: His determination baffles all your art. You must unconditionally submit or entirely overpower him. This sternness of decision is mistaken by many for violence of temper; but a close inspection of his countenance will undeceive you in this particular. The deep lines of thought upon his cheek denote him to be habitually a man of profund reflection. We are bound, therefore, to conclude, that the astonishing success which has attended all his actions, is the result of just views an exact appreciation of difficulties and the means of overcoming them, and of a precise knowledge of the qualities of human nature. His eye displays great mental activity and vigor, which is well sustained by his bodily energy. In General Jackson are eminently united and harmoniously combined what is called moral and physical courage; forming, in the opinion of enlightened men, the perfection of constitutional temperament.

Every human character, however, has it defect; and the imperfection of General Jackson's character is, that it impels him always in a direct line to the consummation of his purpose. He considers what is right, and pursues it with an intensity and alacrity of resolution which do not permit him to pause nor to deliberate, upon scruples, doubts, or obstacles. When you call such a man to the execution of a duty, do not calculate upon his faltering. He will leave you no room to excuse yourself upon his omissions; and you must be uncommonly industrious if you keep pace with him. It is only at the end of his task that he will [illegible] satisfy him that he has committed wrong, he will if possible atone for it. To reproaches for errors of an inferior class, he triumphantly answers, "I have accomplished the object!"

There is nothing on the brow of Gen. Jackson from which you might infer that he is obstinate. But he is unquestionably firm. The lower section of his face, in that respect, does not deceive you. It is there that the features of firmness are perceptible, and apparently as immoveable as the rock of Gibraltar. In the severity of conflict he might perish, but he would never surrender.

On the stability or steadiness of Gen. Jackson, consequently, you may always rely. He has no feverish anxieties of apprehension, no misgivings, nor saving calculations to make. Protection or punishment are sure to wait upon his friends or his foes, upon his country or her enemies. This is, with him, a principle that is sacred. The word *complain* is not to be found in his vocabulary. He despises cunning, and is too impatient of its grovelling and creeping practices to countenance it. Yet he is never blinded by passion. Not that his passions are not powerful; but they operate upon a will enlightened by previous reflection, invigorate that will, and do not waste themselves in idle invective.

Upon these delineations, it is not in the least surprising that Gen. Jackson should have acquired the reputation of severity. Every thing that belongs to war partakes of its nature; and the General having most distinguished himself in the profession of arms, even cruelty has been considered by his opponents as an inherent part of his character. These terms are too harsh in their application to him. War is a business of carnage and destruction; and although we heighten the glory which accrues to the nation from a succession of brilliant victories, it is not very agreeable to contemplate the suffering, the bloodshed and the slaughter, which attend them. It is more the military vocation than the individual that is harsh or cruel. To soften the asperity of his intellectual aspect in this particular, General Jackson's friends, have inconsiderately asserted for him the opposite extreme, and declared that he is remarkably amiable. Amiability is, in a great measure, the result of education, and appears to most advanage in what is denominated manners. It may be engrafted on a bad heart; but it is more consonant to a good one. General Jackson, like most of those who were educated in revolutionary times, has enjoyed few or none of the advantages of refined accomplishments. His struggles in early life compelled him to study the real nature of every thing with which he was concerned; and this habit, whilst it renders it a [illegible] deceive him, [illegible] certain degree of contempt for whatever is artificial. Blandishment of manners, therefore, does not belong to him. But he always greets the approaches of friendship with cordiality; and spreads through the circle of his acquaintance that delightful charm of kindness which springs from sincerity of feeling.

Every man has more or less of the faculty which passes under the name of imagination. Without it, the human understanding would be inert. The portion of this faculty which belongs to General Jackson is comparatively small, and just sufficient to serve as a pioneer to his judgment. It necessarily follows that he is not liable to be misled by illusions. Yet this limitation of the imagination, in some sort limits the comprehensiveness of his views. With a single object before him he is almost always sure of his aim, because the power of his mind consists in its concentration. This intellectual energy would, in any station, carry him a great way on the path of prosperity; and it would perhaps, be impracticable to abate his career unless by an aggregation of intermingling difficulties which seldom occurs in the administration of public affairs.

Andrew Jackson is not a diplomatist, in the *writing* sense of the word. His genius delights in pure demonstrations, and does not search for fantastical conceits. With him, the fascinations of style are like the embroidery of a garment or the music of an army. They are pleasant, but by no means essential to utility or force of operation. General Jackson has no objection to them. He even admires them. But they enter not into the elements of his calculations. Negotiation is not, with him, a dexterous encounter of wits. He would found it on the interests of the parties, and confide only in the ability of the nation to enforce what was right.

To sum the whole, Gen. Andrew Jackson possesses a strong, discriminating faculty of perception; a clear judgment in matters immediately before him; a singleness and firmness of purpose that pursues their object with an irresistible intensity; little imagination; no wanderings or eccentricities of genius; a warm heart, and great cordiality of disposition.

MIRABEAU.

THE SPARTAN DAME.

One of those persons who never lose an oppertunity of insulting people by pretending to commiserate their misfortunes—told Mrs. Jackson that he came to condole with her on the rejection of her husband.—"Condole with me sir," said she with a look of honest pride, "Condole with the people, their loss is my gain." *Col. Ob.*

Certainty.—Goldie, the Miller, was confessedly an honest man, for he never cheated himself. He used to inquire of his man, "Sawney, did ye take the mulcture frea that sack." "I am not sure." was the usual reply, "Make sure! says Goldie, whose maxim was, "rather cheat than be cheated."

WOMAN.

O, give me, Heaven, to sweeten latter life,
And mend my wayward heart, a tender wife,
Who sooths, although herself with anguish wrung,
Nor renders ill for ill, nor tongue for tongue.

What is there more calculated to give us frail beings, a foretaste of heaven, while journeying through this world, than an amiable and affectionate wife,

Alive to every tender feeling,
To deeds of mercy ever prone;
The wounds of pain and sorrow healing,
With soft compassion's sweetest tone.

Woman, lovely woman, sweet soother of our cares amidst the storms of adversity and affliction, ever willing to pour the balm of consolation into every wound, leaving no means untried, to chase away the gloom which may have gathered around the brow of a beloved husband, from the cares and fatigue of the day, who can withstand the enrapturing sight, when, with all thy charms about thee, thou meetest the beloved partner of thy affection, and bidst him welcome to his home.

But how often do we see this lovely being, the last and most perfect of God's work, treated with brutality and contempt, shocking to human nature! We see the man conduct the lovely virgin beaming in all the pride of youth, beauty and innocence, to the altar, with vows of unalterable attachment, months [illegible] ron any in domestic felicity, but his appetite is satiated and cold, silent contempt clouds the brow of the once loving husband. The regular hour of his appearance at home passes by, leaving his affectionate wife to pass many a long, miserable hour in sorrow and tears. She droops and withers beneath the stroke, like a lily of the field deprived of its wonted nourishment from the earth, and withering under the scorching rays of a vertical sum. Perhaps, some unfortunate adventure has plunged the object of her affections into distress and misery, and instead of confiding the cause of his trouble to the bosom of a tender and anxious wife, who might mitigate his anguish, he grasps the exhilirating bowl, and dashes the light built expectations of his friends and family, down to the region of dispair, and too often do we see her consigned to an untimely grave, the sad victim of a husband's profligacy. Woman was not formed by an all-wise being to bear the frowns of man, but to be the participator of his joys and sorrows.

In the decline of life, when the gay and fascinating amusements, which pleased us in our youth, lose that charm, which once they had with us, and old age, with all its infirmities, steals imperceptibly upon us, what is better calculated to make life's latter end tolerable, than a companion who will illumine our many dark hours, and participate in our joys; one to whom we can say as did the father of mankind, to our mother Eve, "bone of my bone, and flesh of my flesh."

Personal Security.—"Will you do me a favor?" says Young George Brooks to his wealthy friend Simon Hanson. "I wish you to lend me a hundred pounds, Sir," replied George. "Call at my counting house," rejoined Hanson. George was not long in paying his respects. "What security can you give me, young gentleman?" "My own personal security, sir." "Very well, get in here," says Hanson, lifting up the lid of a large iron chest. "Get in there!" exclaimed George in astonishment:—"What for?" "Why that is the place where I always keep my securities."

The following gasconading extract is taken from the London Times, of the 10th ult. and purports to be the answer of the King of France, to the address of the Russian Minister:

"I receive with pleasure the congratulations which you convey to me in the name of the Emperor of all the Russias, and you may assure him of the sincerity of the friendship which unites me to him. I am as much attached as your powerful Monarch to the doctrines of the Holy Alliance, and I shall do all that lies in my power to maintain them. Tell him from me, that *as long as he and I continue united* nothing is to be feared for the tranquility of Europe."

At the great day it will not be enquired *how logically any man has reasoned, but only how virtuously he has acted:* and to have possessed that love to God, the first fruits of which were benevolence and good will to men, will then be of more importance to us than to have acquired all knowledge, and to have understood all the mysteries.

New Goods! New Goods!!

THE subscribers are now receiving and opening a very choice and general assortment of seasonable *Goods*, which, added to their previous stock, will present the greatest variety they have ever offered to the public. Persons wishing to purchase, will confer a particular favor by calling and examining our goods and prices, which, we flatter ourselves, will be such as to give general satisfaction.

We have, also, on consignment, an extensive assortment of *Books*, among which are those contained in the annexed catalogue; which will be sold at the Philadelphia retail prices, with a discount on purchases of any considerable amount. P. BARRINGER & CO.

LAW BOOKS.

Taunton's reports	Law of carriers
Newland on contracts	Tomlin's index
Kyd on awards	Espinasse on P statutes
Paley on agency	Long on sales
Espinasse on evidence	Montague on lien
Butler's Horace	Maddock's chancery
Ingersol's digest	Blackstone's commentaries
Moore's index	
Field's Blackstone	Balentine on limitations
Bingham on infancy	Starkie on pleading
Chitty on bills	Hoffman's practice
Phillips on evidence	Powel on contracts
Cooper's equity	Montague on partnership
Roberts on fraud	
Roper on legacies	Toller on executions
Bay's reports	Barnwell & Alderson
Law of lien	

MEDICINE.

Hamilton on purgatives	Family dentist
Edinburg dispensatory	Good's study of medicine
Wilson Phillip	
Hall on disorders	Herbedeen's commentaries
Pharmacopia of U. S.	
Ewell's companion	James' burns
Miner & Tully	Thompson on varioloid
Armstrong on typhus	Chapman's Therapeutics
Bateman's synopsis	[illegible]
Willan on the skin	Sander's on the eye
Barton's materia medica	Hawship on diseases
Medical histories	Dorsey's surgery
Hamilton or mercury	Bell's surgery
Chemical catechism	Ricketson on health
Hamilton on females	Swedawson's syphilis
Thomas' practice	Bichat on membranes

RELIGIOUS.

Marrow of the church	Proudfit on parables
Dodridge on regeneration	Convert's apology
	Clark on promises
do. rise and progress	Pulpit made free
Wilison on sabbath	Smith's theology
Song of Solomon	Faber on prophecies
Wright and Hawies	Edwards on affections
Buck's dictionary	Life of Brenard
Saint's rest	Martin's memoirs
Jenk's devotion	M'Ewen on type
Jays's sermons	Christian perfections
Christian morals	Life of Scott
Belamy's works	Josephus' works
Seabury's sermons	Moral instructer
Public hymns	Scripture history
Brown's concordance	Brown's divinity
Christian world	Marshal's sanctification
Psalms and hymns	Gaston's collections
Ridgely's divinity	Drelincourt on death
Golden treasury	Pilgrim's progress

MISCELLANEOUS.

Byron's works, complete	Pilot
Brown's philosophy	Redwood
Domestic cookery	Fortune tellers
Scott's infantry	Biddle's architecture
Say's political economy	Blair's philosophy
Recollections of the Peninsula	St. Ronan's well
	Peveril of the peak
Burns' poems	Quentin Durward
do. works complete	Saracen
Walker's dictionary	Federalist
Blair's lectures	Jesse's surveying
Thompson's seasons	Gibson's do.
Akenside's poems	Bennett's letters
Salmagundi, 2d series	Cowper's task
Polite learning	Moore's Fables
Smith & Little's memorandum book	Orator's guide
	History of England
Pleasing companion	American distiller
Hajji Baba	Spey wife
O'Haloran	Young's night thoughts
Hogg's perils of women	Guthrie's geography
Modern chivalry	Smith's Thucidides
Zimmerman on solitude	Parks' travels
Franklin's works	Conversations on chemistry
Narrative of a soldier	
Self knowledge	" on philosophy
Life of Bonaparte	American gardener
" of Washington	Kirk White
" of Perry	Tookes' pantheon
Cowper's poems	Scenes in Europe
Vicar of Wakefield	Hieroglyphic bible
Devil on two sticks	Pope's essay
Marriage ceremonies	Sumners botany
Anecdotes	Goldsmith's works
Lady of the lake	Sterne's works
Practical hints	Charles 12th
Advice to the teens	West's letters
Self cultivation	Robbin's journal
Milton's works	Jackson's book keeping
Ovid's art of love	Franklin's narrative
Campbell's poems	Wealth of nations
Phillips' speeches	Goldsmith's Rome
Paley's philosophy	Arabian nights
Human heart	Children of the Abbey
American orchardist	Sketch book
Natural history	Grimshaw's U. States
Gillie's Greece	Lady's preceptor
Memoirs of La Fayette	Mental improvement
Thinks I to myself	Park's travels
Lacon	Sacred geography
Redgauntlet	Confession of faith
Winter in Washington	Murray's grammar
Old England	Bibles
Smiley's geography	Testaments, &c. &c.
Baine's wars	6t55

Clock & Watch Repairing

AARON WOOLWORTH takes this method to acquaint the citizens of Salisbury, and the adjacent country, that he has opened a shop in this place, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, in the room adjoining Mr. Allison's store; where he is prepared to repair all kinds of *Watches* and *Clocks*, and warrant them to perform well for twelve months.

He likewise will repair all kinds of *Gold* and *silver work*, in a neat, careful manner, and on very liberal term.

He solicits a share of patronage from the public, in his line of business; and only asks a fair trial, as he feels assured that he can satisfy any reasonable expectation, in all jobs in the above business. ['46] *Salisbury, Feb.* 16, 1825.

Sheriffs' Tax Deeds.

DEEDS for land sold by Sheriffs for arrears of *Taxes*, for sale at the 'Carolinian' office.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. C. April 1st, 1825.

Wm. F. Anderson	Israel Kelehim, Esq.
Margaret Allison	Philip Krell
James Alexander	Jacob Kurtz
William Alexander	Richard Kerr
Geo. W. Anderson	Harris Kimble.
Young W. Allen, 2	Margaret Locke
John Arey, sen.	John Lindsay, 2
Michael Albright	Sam. Lewis
John Albright	Mathew Locke
Henry Allemong	Isaac Linster
Peter Arey	Wm. Link
Silvester Adams	John Lindsay
Nicholas Baringer	Daniel McGinnis, 2
Lauren Bates, 2	Henry Michael
Burges L. Bell	Sam. McNeely
John Barber	David Morris
Susanah Benston	Wilson McReary
Randle Bowling	Miss Agnes McOrcle
William Butler	John Moyer
Col. John Brandon	Grorge Miller
Soloman Beek	Elizabeth Martin, 2
Mr. Bird.	James McNeely
Abel Cowan	Rev. James Morrison
James Chambers	Powel McRea
Sarah Cowan	Mary M. McRea
George Colk	John D. Moss
Chris. J. Cowan	John Masters,
Joseph Crane	Wileby Nichols
Patrick Coffee, 2	Peter Newton.
Harvey Case	Josiah Owen.
Moses Claybrook	Rebecca Pinkston
John Clodfelter	Jacob Pool
Martha Calico	Hariet Prince
Daniel Caruse.	James Powel
Abraham Davis	Asariah Peck, 2
John Davis, 2	Barbra Pickler
Obediah Davis	Thomas Parson
Aquila Davenport	J. S. Pearson
Corydon Dyer	Betsey Pelly
Wm. Donaldson.	Ebenezer Parks
Wm. Edwards	Mary Price.
Robin Elliotte	James Poseborough
George Eagle	John Rendleman
John Emery.	James W. Ramsay, Esq.
Thomas Foster	G. Strong
John Fisher	Richard Shaver
Sec'y. Freeland Lodge.	Leroy Smart
Charles Glover	John Simpson
Oaks & Griffin	Benj. Smith
Rich'd. Gillespie	Mrs. Sarah Shaver
Mr. E. N. Gaither	Martin Speaks
Larkin Griffin	Erastus Smith
Wm. Gibson	Tobias Smith
Jane Garriso	Arthur Smith
Moses Graham	John Steel
Edwin G. Gaither	Sam'l. Smith
Mr. Hurt	Philo Smith
Henry Hill	Geo. P. Schiefly
Margaret Hall, 2	John Simpson
George M. Highleigh	Ro. Sanders
James Hendricks	Archibald Stokes.
Jesse Helmes	Christian Tarr
Douglas Haden	John E. Telfair
John Harris	Jos. E. Todd.
Wade Hampton	Lewis Utzman.
Thomas Hendricks	John Vail.
Westley Harris	Joseph Williams
Rich'd. Harris	Jas. Weant
Jesse Haden	Sarah Wamack
Sam'l. Hughey	John Walton
Abbey Harris	George Willis
John Hill	Mr. Westling
Bryan Hotchkiss, 2	Thos. Wamack
Joshua Haden	John or Caleb Webb
Eliezur Hotchkiss	Lawrence Williams
John Hiotte.	J. E. Willis.
Lewis Jacobs	Barna Young.
Dorcas Johnston.	3:54

SAMUEL REEVES, P. M.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January term, 1825. Athan A. McDowell *vs.* Samuel J. Murray: Original attachment levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made for three months, successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, that the defendant appear at a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the court-house in Asheville, on 3rd Monday in June next, then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered against him, according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test, JNO. MILLER, C. C. C.

Price adv. $4. 3mt62

State of North-Carolina,

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Spring term, 1825. Charles Steelman *vs.* Joseph Prichard: Judical attachment; James Hudspeth, garnishee. Ordered by the court, that unless the defendant appear and replevies, and pleads to this case by the next court, a judgment, pro confesso, will be entered up against him; and that advertisement be made accordingly, in the Western Carolinian, for three months.

Test, J. WILLIAMS, jun. C. S. C.

Price adv. $4. 3mt62

Boot and Shoe Establishment

REMOVED.

EBENEZER DICKSON takes this method to inform his customers, and the public at large, that he has removed his *shoe-shop* from the house he formerly occupied, and has taken the house owned by Mr. Thomas Todd, nearly opposite Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, on Main-street, Salisbury; where he will carry on, as usual, the Boot and Shoe making business, in all its various branches, in a style of neatness and durability which, he believes, cannot be surpassed by any in the state. All orders from a distance, for work in his line, will be faithfully attended to.

Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1824. 1t

Cotton Ginning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the merchants of the town of Salisbury, and the citizen farmers of his neighborhood, that he has just finished a large building, 32 by 39, for *Ginning of Cotton*, to run by water; and that he is also well fixed for packing cotton, in the neatest manner, for market. He assures his friends, who may favor him with their custom, that he will have their cotton packed and put up in the neatest manner, and in the shortest time possible, and on the lowest terms at which it is done by others. He also assures those who send cotton to his Gin, that it will be kept separate from others, so that they will be sure to get the same cotton they send. He has located and built this establishment, at his Mill Plantation, two miles from Salisbury. JA: FISHER.

October 18, 1824. 28